

The adjustment of the UHF remote switch transmitter requires setting to 304MHz. Since I do not have a frequency meter how can this be adjusted correctly? Also can you please tell me which output for the UHF receiver (1 to 4) should be connected to the screecher alarm. I would also like to install the external relay for the blinkers. (I.T., Greenfield Park, NSW).

• The appropriate modifications to enable use of this project with the remote switch are as follows: Leave out diode D3 to remove the exit delay, leave out diode D6, the 10uF capacitor on pin 2 of IC2c and replace the 1M ohm resistor in parallel with D6 with a wire link to remove the entry delay.

Removal of the soft alarm feature is not recommended since if you forget to switch off the alarm before entering the car the soft alarm feature will give a quiet reminder rather than a deafening screech. However, to disable the soft alarm feature, leave out transistor Q2.

To connect the UHF remote switch to the screecher alarm, simply delete switch S1 from the alarm and connect the +12V switched supply from the remote receiver to the supply for the screecher car alarm.

To set the UHF transmitter to 304MHz does require a frequency meter. Perhaps your local TV serviceman may be able to help you.

Further information on using the remote switch with the car burglar alarm is in our June issue.

Voltage regulator for outboard motors

I am interested in obtaining a voltage regulator circuit to incorporate in an outboard motor electrical system. The alternator installed is a single phase 6A unit feeding a bridge rectifier, to a battery.

The main problem is that during extended running periods the battery voltage can rise to over 16V. This is too high for electrical equipment such as the radio and depth sounder. Could you recommend a suitable solution to cure this problem. (K.C., Northgate, QLD).

• Although we have not tried it, the VK Powermate described in December 1983 may form the basis of a suitable regulator. The approach would be to leave out the transformer and bridge rectifier in the existing circuit and feed the output of the alternator bridge directly to the 10A fuse.

Playmaster amplifier

I have purchased and constructed the 60/60 amplifier and the results are very impressive indeed.

One thing concerns me however, is the loud switch off thump in the loudspeakers.

Is it normal for such switch off thumps to occur and can you offer any suggestions to a cure? (M.L., Woodville, SA).

• You can cure the switch off thump in two ways. Firstly try increasing the 1000uF capacitor connected to pin 7 of IC2 and IC3 (located near IC3). The value of 2200uF should be suitable. Alternatively, install an 8.2V zener in series with the resistor at the base of transistor Q21 and replacing the 2.2k ohm resistor with a 1k ohm resistor.

Notes & Errata

VZ-300 MEMORY EXPANSION (May 1987, CDI). Pins 2 and 4 of IC4 should be tied low and pins 6 and 15 tied high; not 4 and 15 low, and 2 and 6 high, as indicated. Connecting the circuit as shown may cause damage to either the static RAMS or the VZ-300.

Combination Lock

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from IC3 goes high from 1 to 9 consecutively.

Allow more than 3 seconds to elapse, so that the power supply is disconnected from the ICs, and press S1 again. Wait for D6 to flash, and then press S1 the number of times equal to the first digit in the combination code. Check that after 1 second D6 flashes and T1 closes to pull pin 2 of IC5 high.

Press S1 again for the number of times equal to the second code in the combination. This time T2 should close, to bring pin 6 of IC5b high. Press S1 again for the number of times equal to the third number in the combination code. This time T3 should close to bring pin 12 of IC5c high. Press S1 again for the number of times equal to the fourth number in the combination code, and T4 should close to trigger T5 and the solenoid.

The solenoid can be held energised for as long as S1 is held closed. R21 may need to be reduced in value to suit the particular latch solenoid used for the striker.

Release S1 and wait 3 seconds for the power supply to be removed, then press

S1. Wait for a second, and then press S1 a number of times equal to the first digit of the combination code. Wait for T1 to close. Now press S1 a number of times which is not equal to the next digit in the combination code. After D6 flashes, transistor Q3 should turn off, removing power to the anodes of the SCRs. This will release SCR, T1.

If everything has happened according to the above description, your combination lock should be working properly.

Installation

The electric striker plate will require installation into the door jamb. This normally will replace the original striker plate of a key operated lock, allowing use of the original lock to gain entry to the door when the combination lock is

not activated.

Cut away sufficient material in the door jamb to accommodate the striker plate and temporarily locate the plate to check that the door will close satisfactorily. Once it is installed correctly, wiring can begin.

Wiring to the striker plate should be concealed within the door frame and run to the combination lock circuit which can be located in the ceiling or under the floor. Ideally, the latch unit part of the PCB should be located as close as possible to the striker plate, as noted earlier.

Further wiring is necessary between the combination lock PCB and the switch S1 and LED D6. These can be unobtrusively located near the door, with the wiring again run within the door frame if possible. EA

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